

KENTUCKY IRISH AMERICAN.

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PROTESTANT

Tribute to Archbishop John Ireland and the Catholic Church.

Country Needs the Restraining, Conservative Influence They Exercise.

Never Was There Greater Need For the Church in This Country.

A DAY OVER WHICH ALL REJOICE

The following is an excerpt from a remarkable tribute to Archbishop Ireland and the church which appears in the last issue of the Bellman, a non-Catholic paper published at Minneapolis. It was written with reference to the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Paul Cathedral. After referring to the many distinguished churchmen present, the Bellman says:

Towering over all by reason of his distinguished personality, his rank in the church, his signal ability and his strong position in the regard and affection of the people of the Northwest, irrespective of religious belief, was Archbishop Ireland, exalted with fine zeal for God and humanity, proud in the realization of a long cherished dream, yet humble in the sincere acknowledgment that only through the beneficent goodness of the Most High, to whom alone he ascribed all success, could his great church have accomplished its magnificent work. It was not only the greatest day in the history of the Catholics of the Northwest, it was more—a day to rejoice all those who believe in and hope for the ultimate victory on earth of the principles of the gospel. Well might the loyal and devoted Catholics feel proud of the great demonstration, yet there was occasion also for the liberal spirited Protestant to join in the gratification of the event; it marked not alone a Catholic but a Christian triumph in its broadest and best sense.

The Bellman is a Protestant technically, perhaps a "Unitarian," although the word seems harsh when considered in connection with the spirit of religious toleration and freedom which finds expression in the Northwest under the leadership of such men as Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Cotter, Bishop McGillicuddy, Bishop Schwebach and other leaders of Catholic faith. Nevertheless when the splendid achievements of the Catholic church, both spiritual and material, are considered, the Bellman bows in reverent and respectful admiration to the great religious organization which celebrated with such fitting honor and such devout fervor the laying of the corner stone of its St. Paul Cathedral. There are those who affect to see in the might and power of this grand organization, which bears the banner of the cross, a menace to American institutions; a temporal allegiance to an alien power which may demand from American citizenship such sacrifices as are incompatible with true fidelity to the State. This sentiment, once more prevalent than it now happily is, occasionally finds expression from Protestant pulpits. It is unworthy and un-Christian. Whatever may be the attitude of the Catholic church toward the State in other countries and whatever may be the individual expression of this attitude in portions of our own land, this we of the Northwest know, for by their works we judge them, these brothers of the Catholic faith, that no truer or better Americans, no more praiseworthy citizens, nor followers of a more exalted standard of living exist among us than the faithful adherents of this church.

We can not recognize any distinction between Catholic and Protestant in the discharge of the citizen's duty to his country. If there is any, it is certainly not to the disadvantage of the former. In the upbuilding of the Northwest the Catholic has done at least an equal share. In that that contributes to the better and nobler ambitions of humanity; to charity, to the care of the orphan, to the comfort of the distressed and the peace of the soul, where shall we justly place the Catholic church but in the very front rank of human agencies directed toward the development of divine beneficence? The narrowness of soul, the smallness of mind that would detract by distrust and doubt from the splendid achievements accomplished through the Catholic faith by its priests and laymen, must be pitiful indeed not to be able to recognize that an underlying spirit of humility and true righteousness is the very mainspring of all these good works which this church has done, is doing and will continue to do.

The eminent and honored prelate also said: "America in its turn needs religion; it needs good and virtuous men and women, loyal and trustworthy citizens." He might also have added that America needs the Catholic church. Never in the history of this land was there greater need than now for the great restraining, conservative influence which that church is able to exercise upon the wayward spirit of the nation. It is doing what the very mainspring of all these good works which this church has done, is doing and will continue to do.

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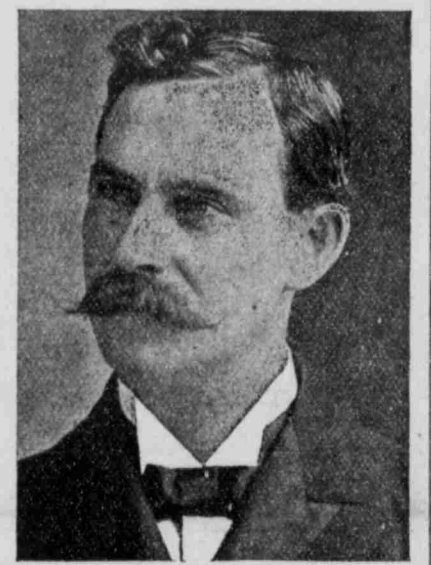
changing purposes, pointing steadily to the value of law, discipline and order; proclaiming the beauty and worth of self-sacrifice and service; teaching the lessons of obedience and humility. With its strong arm it gently but firmly restrains its people from following the dangerous paths which lead to chaos and bids them find their anchor for the present and hope for the future in the quiet and sanctity of the church's influence.

The Protestant as well as the Catholic has reason to be gratified by the evident growth and prosperity of the church as indicated by the erection of St. Paul's noble Cathedral. As for Archbishop John Ireland, we of a somewhat different faith will not consent to be non-participants in the satisfaction which the contemplation of such a character affords humanity. We must insist that he belongs to us also—is of us a part of the same national family. He is a citizen, as we are. In the nation, if not in the church, we share the benefits of his tolerant good will toward mankind, the results of his devotion to the cause of humanity, the value of his example, the healthful influence of his optimism and the inspiration of his sound counsel. We who are not of his church, yet within reach of its benign influence, acknowledge the power for good which he exerts and his exalted and ennobling standard of citizenship. We honor the great churchman, rejoice in the success of his efforts and join fervently in the hope that he may long be spared to carry forward the work of the Master whom he valiantly serves.

WALTER P. LINCOLN

Succeeds Charles A. Wilson as Judge of County Court.

Gov. Beckham has appointed Hon. Walter P. Lincoln Judge of the Jefferson County Court, to succeed



Judge Charles A. Wilson, and upon all sides the appointment was received with expressions of approval. Judge Lincoln is a native of this city, a graduate of St. Xavier's College and the best law schools of the country, and his standing among the legal fraternity and in society circles is the highest. Since coming to the bar in Louisville Judge Lincoln has shown a capacity for labor, combined with ability and high character, which makes his acceptance of the County Judgeship a guarantee that it will be filled with credit to himself and benefit to the county. Judge Wilson made an enviable record and retired from the bench enjoying the esteem and confidence of all who had business in the court.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES.

They Will Have Big Day at the White City July 31.

Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Catholic Woman's Club on Walnut street there was a well attended and enthusiastic meeting of the recently organized Advisory Board of the Catholic Knights and Ladies of America. The object of the meeting was to complete the programme for the annual celebration of the local branches of the order, which takes place at the White City on Wednesday, July 31. This Advisory Board was formed to assist all branches in this city and to take charge of the entertainment of the State convention that meets here next year, and therefore the proceeds realized from this celebration will be set aside for a special expense and amusement fund.

Though organized less than two months the board has done much toward bringing the branches closer together. Reports of the different committees were read at the meeting and a number of short addresses relative to the future work of the board were made by Chairman Thomas D. Claire, Col. John Rudd, Thomas Keenan and others. It was decided to hold the next meeting on July 10 in Robinson's Hall, Seventeenth and Main streets, when definite action will be taken on several questions now pending before committees.

NICHOLAS SCHMITT STRICKEN.

Nicholas Schmitt, a staidmaker and well-known German resident of this city, died at his home early Sunday morning from internal hemorrhages, with which he has been suffering for some time. Mr. Schmitt was born in Germany forty-six years ago, coming to this city when still a very young man. Surviving him are his widow and four children, Misses Freda and Nellie and Oscar and Prof. Leo Schmitt, organist at St. Patrick's church. The funeral took place Tuesday from St. Anthony's church.

WAR WITH JAPS

Is Not Among the Improbabilities Within the Next Few Years.

Ambitious Yellow Race Would Like to Have Philippines.

England of Course Is In Sympathy With Our Prospective Foe.

WOULD MEAN PROLONGED CONFLICT

During the war between Russia and Japan the Kentucky Irish American frequently appealed to the American people to take sides with our old friend Russia, which had befriended us during the Revolution. Beside this the Russians are Christians, and the Japanese are Pagans and yellow devils of a race which hates the Christian and the Caucasian. Eminent statesmen pointed out the danger of allowing the yellow race to gain supremacy over the Russians. However, for the sake of trade and to help out a lot of counterfeit missionaries the American people, through the influence of the British press, was constrained to take sides in favor of the Japanese. Now the Japs threaten to come over here and take this country. They may make terms with the Chinese, and if they do they will come pretty near wiping up the earth with their fanatical hordes. It would be a good thing if they do come over here for them to begin on the New York Board of Trade and a lot of British sympathizers in the metropolis. The English Government, which drew the United States into favoring Japan in the late war, is not in sympathy with Japan, and its leading statesmen declare that the United States should surrender the Philippine Islands to the yellow race. They want to turn over a Christian nation to a set of yellow devils without morals, manners or decency.

War between the United States and Japan is not improbable, though some people affect to believe otherwise. Japan's national ambitions and activities have greatly widened, and new forces set in motion by them already have produced friction between American and Japanese interests in several widely distant localities. As yet the more serious instances remain in comparative obscurity, known only to a specially interested few, and nursed in diplomatic cabinets, while those which have been actively discussed belong properly in the pin-prick class. But these have served to draw the attention of the world, giving rise to endless speculation on the possibility of war between Japan and the United States, until today many Americans are seriously asking: "What can Japan really do to us?" And while it will probably suffer periodical lapses, this question will grow more insistent as the years pass, and may one day demand a practical answer of the nation. It is evident that the problem contains various elements; those of time, place and collateral physical conditions. In respect to place, the scene of such a conflict seems to be inexorably limited, except minor manifestations, to the Pacific ocean and countries contiguous to it. Just think of it! Should war begin the United States would be placed by circumstances on the defensive and be confronted by the problem of protecting her possessions in the Pacific. Japan's chief effort would naturally be directed against the Philippines; but the order of her procedure might be varied. Some experts hold that Japan would immediately on the outbreak of war dispatch an expedition to take Manila and seize the islands, confining her effort for the time to these operations. Others think that she would first endeavor to win the favor of the Philippine people, by seizing Guam and Hawaii, thus making the task of defending the Philippines harder, and vastly increasing the difficulty of retaking them should they succumb early in the struggle. We need accept, at present, neither of these views; but as much the same propositions are involved in both undertakings, and a solution of one applies directly to the other, it is well to discuss the probabilities involved in a Japanese attempt to take Hawaii first.

In case of war with Japan the United States would be confronted from the beginning of such a war with the necessity of holding Hawaii, and then preparing to retake the Philippines. This would mean a prolonged and very expensive conflict; for it need not be presumed that if the American people should enter upon such a war they would permit their Government to abandon it until victory was secured or the fatality of further effort firmly established. The problems which would confront the naval and military authorities of the United States would be: First, to wrest naval control of Asiatic waters from Japan; second, to use this control, if secured, to blockade the coast of Japan or to cripple her trade and industry, and prevent the reinforcement and supply of Japanese troops to the Philippines; third, to dispatch enough troops to the Philippines to defeat the Japanese armies there and recover possession of the islands. While to accomplish all this

is by no means impossible, it would be an enormous undertaking, and would probably require from two to three years.

All of this war talk could have been avoided had the United States Government done the square thing with Russia in the late war between the yellow Japs and their Christian rivals.

ENCOURAGING

Talks and Reports Enthusiasm Members of Division I, A. O. H.

The increased attendance when President Clines opened the meeting of Division I, A. O. H., on Friday night, together with the encouraging talks and reports, emboldened the members and showed interest that was very gratifying. There were no sick claims and Secretary Peter Cusick's collections considerably increased the snug sum in the division strong box. Thomas Rodgers and Daniel E. Cronin were elected to membership and one application was received with a number promised.

Charles F. Raidy, always an earnest speaker, when introduced to deliver an address, expressed himself always ready to work for and serve the A. O. H., but was at a loss to tell those present anything they did not already know. The speaker then took up the motto of the order, "Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity," and made a most interesting and instructive talk that was frequently applauded. He dwelt upon the principles of the order, which when observed made the members better citizens and better Catholics.

State President Butler was called upon and spoke encouragingly of the progress the order was making in Kentucky and congratulated Division I upon its good work. Speaking for the Irish field day he said he never before saw such interest taken and success seems assured. The park offers every advantage for a large and jolly outing and the field was being put in splendid condition for the athletic contests.

Tom Dolan, of the Games Committee, repeated the Division I had accepted the challenge for a tug of war, and Tim Sullivan and Edward Craddock, two of the heaviest men in the order, were selected to head the team that will represent Division I. It was also reported that the other events, which insure an interesting programme.

SPLENDID SERVICE.

Street Car Company Caring For Thousands Without Accident.

The splendid service the Louisville Railway Company has rendered the public this summer has occasioned much favorable comment and praise for the management. Every day thousands are carried to the parks and nearby points penetrated by the suburban service and with but very few accidents. This last has sprung into great popularity and every Sunday the cars are crowded with people who avail themselves of the opportunity of spending the day in the sun and heat and dust of the city. New cars are being constantly added to the rolling stock and everything possible done to meet the public requirements. Thousands of dollars are expended for extensions and improvements that give employment to large forces of men, thus adding to the material prosperity of the city. With the best of feeling prevailing between the public, the employees and the company, Louisville has a railway system of which her people may well feel proud—one that is not surpassed by any other city in the country.

RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Kierce, who died of a complication of diseases Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock after a long illness, was held Tuesday morning from St. Patrick's church. Mrs. Kierce was the widow of John Kierce. She is survived by one son, John Kierce, Jr.

The remains of John D. Flynn, who died at Gulfport, Miss., arrived here Monday morning and were taken to the residence of his sister, Miss Ella Flynn, 1818 Frankfort avenue. Flynn was sixty years old and a former resident of this city, but twenty years ago went South with the Gulf and Ship Island railroad. The funeral took place Tuesday morning from the church of St. Frances of Rome, Rev. Father White officiating at the solemn obsequies.

Miss Nellie Harlow, for years one of the best known and most popular school teachers in the city, died Monday afternoon at her home, 2303 West Walnut street, after a long illness of nervous prostration. She was the daughter of Stationkeeper Henry Harlow and a sister of Miss Mary Harlow, another well known teacher. Miss Harlow was the possessor of qualities that endeared her to friends and pupils, who were deeply grieved when they learned of her death. She was a Christian woman in all the term implies, and the esteem in which she was held was attested by the large assemblage of mourning friends at the requiem mass and funeral services at St. Charles' church, of which she was a most exemplary member.

THEY LEAD.

Two of the largest conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the United States are St. Patrick's and St. William's, of this city, which lead with an aggregate membership of nearly 400.

IRISH HARP.

Miss Violet Kelly's Interesting Story of the National Musical Instrument.

Figures in Nations Young With the World and Now No More.

Was Utilized by Abbots and Bishops in the Fifth Century.

WILL AGAIN TAKE PROPER PLACE

Miss Violet Kelly, the noted Irish harpist, now residing in London, has furnished the basis for the following interesting story of the national musical instrument of her native land.

The story of the harp is best told in Ireland, for though the harp is as old as the world almost, and figures in the relics of nations that were young with the world, and are now no more, it is more closely connected with Ireland's song and story, ancient and modern, than with that of any other of the great national families. The Aryan settlers of Ireland brought their harps with them from Western Asia and Eastern Europe, upon which the praise of the Creator was played, and through all the stories of war and wassail, in great national gatherings, and individual chieftain's festivities, and at funerals, the harp has been an important personage, and the playing of the harp a regular and well paid profession. Cambrensis tells of abbots and bishops who, in the fifth century, traveled about with their harps, utilizing their music to help win souls to God—to melt sinners' hearts.

In 550 A. D. there was a great three days' national parliament or Feis at Tara, at which over a thousand bards were present with their harps—both erudite and clairseach. In the fifth and sixth centuries Irish missionaries introduced the harp into England, and even so late as the eleventh century the practice continued among the Welsh bards of receiving instructions in the bardic profession from Ireland. At the Elsteddod in Caerwys, in 1100, Welsh music was codified under the direction of the Irish bard Malachi, and twenty-four musical canons were adopted. And so it went on. Not only was the harp a necessity in every Irish home, but Irish harpers were down to the very days of the English invasion a recognized institution in England, Scotland and Wales. The musician was generally the poet and historian, though the bard and the poet were two distinct persons, the poet writing for the bard's singing. The great deeds of Irish kings and chieftains were thus sung at home and abroad, and events of local as well as national importance kept before the people. After the English invasion the bard's mission became more important—they kept up the spirit of rebellion to the usurper and encouraged the people to hope and to fight until the jealousy and anger of the invader were aroused and death to harp and harper became a fixed English policy.

A notable exception to the English hatred of the Irish harp was that of Charles I., who was partial to it and encouraged the Irish harpers. Under James, the harp, as the national emblem of Ireland, was first quartered on the English royal arms. A prominent official of St. James' court is recorded as saying: "The best reason for the adoption of the harp as representative of Ireland was that it represented Ireland itself in being such an instrument that it required more cost to keep in tune than any other, which remark, coming from that source, quite compliments the Irish people."

Galliel, writing in 1835, praises the Irish harp and acknowledges Italy's indebtedness to Ireland for it. Bacon said about the same time, "No harp hath the sound so melting and prolonged as the Irish harp." A French historian, writing in 1644, said, "The Irish are very fond of the harp, on which they nearly all play." Under Charles I. the harp was still commonly in the hands of the Irish people, every house having one or two. Then came Cromwell and a fierce crusade was begun against Irish music. His rage could not stand the sight of an Irish harp, and by his orders they were not only confiscated, but broken into pieces wherever found in Ireland. Archdeacon Lynch, in Ireland at that time, in the secrecy of his hiding place, wrote a history of the Irish harp, giving the minutest details of its construction and appearance in its various forms so that posterity might know that there had been such an instrument in Ireland in common use.

Many of the Irish harpers fled to the continent in these dark days, and from 1700 on we find the Irish harp in Bavaria and in France fitted with pedals, and then with double pedals, and otherwise improved and enlarged. With the Irish it had been used to accompany the voice principally, but Handel wrote parts for it in his orchestral instrument of great dignity and value. Numerous attempts in later times have been made to revive the old life of the harp in Ireland. In Belfast especially, during the past century, associations were formed for the cultivation of the harp and the making of it was encouraged by liberal purchasers.

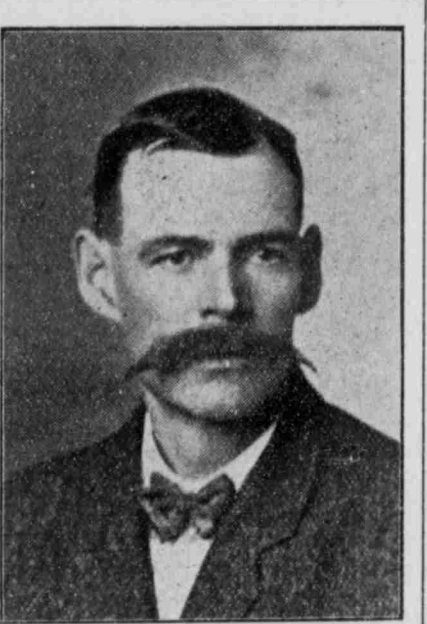
In 1600 every house in Ireland had its harp or two, when England and Scotland and Wales had none but

borrowed Irish ones. The spirit of music was there, and the genius was there, but today the mass of the people have no music in their homes and no knowledge of the science that was once their common property. To the thoughtful Irish striving for a national standard for their country, it points a very great and a very sad lesson. However there is no doubt but that the tenacity and fidelity of the Irish race to their own ideals—an eminently musical people—will be asserted, and that it is only a question of time when the harp of Ireland will once more be the popular musical instrument of Hibernia. The great language and industrial movements of today are making rapid strides in reviving all the praiseworthy customs of other days, and the harp will soon replace the English concertina and German melodeon.

STEP BY STEP.

James Kilkelly Has Risen In Business and Society Circles.

With this article appears the picture of James Kilkelly, who through his own efforts and indefatigable industry has risen to a high standing in business and society circles. Born in this city of poor but respectable Irish parents and while yet a boy Mr. Kilkelly went to work for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, where he spent several years before accepting a position with Leahy & Scullion, coal dealers, with whom he remained for a long



time. When the Scanlon Coal Company was organized some years ago he cast his fortunes with that corporation, with results that have surpassed his expectations, and there he is today. Few men have a larger following in the coal business and in the winter he keeps countless homes bright and warm.

Mr. Kilkelly is equally prominent in society circles, being Vice President of Division I, A. O. H., a member of the County Board and several other Catholic organizations. He is happily married and the father of an interesting family. All are interested in Irish affairs, the little ones being known for their musical talent.

FEDERATION.

Interesting and Instructive Meeting Promised Thursday Night.

The regular monthly meeting of the Federation of Catholic Societies will be held Thursday night, July 11, at the Catholic Women's Club, Walnut street between Third and Fourth. It is hoped and expected that a full attendance of delegates will be present. The matter of final arrangements for attending the Indianapolis convention from July 14 to 18 will be up for disposition. It is announced that the Claypool House is to be the headquarters, and delegates or those wishing to go can obtain a rate of \$2.16 by going to Jeffersonville for their tickets. A supply of Bulletins will be on hand and also literature relating to the national meeting. The meeting, as has been announced, will be in charge of the delegates from the four Hibernian divisions, and will be addressed also by Edward Neillaus, of the Glanbrook, and it is expected also by William M. Higgins, of the Kentucky Irish American, so that President Rogers and his able helpers and co-officers feel safe in promising all who attend an evening of enjoyment. All are welcome. It is expected that the matter of the St. Vincent de Paul Society joining the Federation will also come up, as it is hoped the committee in charge will by that time be ready to report. The lady delegates, under the leadership of Miss Mary Sheridan and Margaret Foley, are to have charge of the entertainment of the meeting in August.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Peter J. Dowling, one of the officers of the Kentucky Stove Company and a gentleman prominent in local Catholic society circles, who had a narrow escape from serious injury last week, is making nice progress toward recovery. Last week at the foundry works Mr. Dowling was inspecting a gasoline barrel that was supposed to be empty, when there was a terrific explosion. Fortunately he was the only one near, and when rescued it was found that his head, face and hands were painfully burned. For awhile his friends were greatly alarmed, and all will be glad to know that he is again able to fill the duties of his position.

WEST POINT.

Greatest Military Academy in the World Is Located There.

Attention to Duty the Striking Characteristic of American Soldier.

John C. Calhoun, Irish-American War Secretary, Devised Training Scheme.

SYSTEM NOT CHANGED IN CENTURY

Every American citizen is proud of West Point Military Academy where young men are trained in military tactics in order to be prepared for the defense of their country if called upon. Foreign soldiers who have visited West Point say it is the most thoroughly equipped of any of the military academies of the world. The graduates from West Point come from the common people and not from the aristocracy, as in some countries in Europe. Attention to duty is the characteristic of the graduate of West Point. The art of war is a complex one and John C. Calhoun, an Irish-American who was Secretary of War in 1817, saw that it would be necessary to have a man at the head of the military academy who had thorough training in discipline and he selected for this position Nathaniel Thayer, of Massachusetts, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and made him superintendent. The system devised by Thayer is almost identical with the plan in use in the academy today.

Soldier making was a theme of Col. Thayer had an almost intuitive comprehension. He realized that it was not a matter of curriculum merely, but as well of physique and character. It was necessary to produce a type. So thorough was his plan that up to Secretary Elihu Root's administration no changes were made in requirements except a more complete knowledge of geography and United States history. The cadet is not a free agent at college; left to elect at will what pleases his individual tastes and develops his own propensities. Under the plan in which Col. Thayer had an almost intuitive comprehension. He realized that it was not a matter of curriculum merely, but as well of physique and character. It was necessary to produce a type. So thorough was his plan that up to Secretary Elihu Root's administration no changes were made in requirements except a more complete knowledge of geography and United States history. 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